mounting pads which extend from a motor housing to a support plate for the motor, however, it remains necessary to prevent shifting of the motor with respect to the driven member during actuation of the motor and a mechanical interconnection is required to prevent movement of the motor drive assembly about the axis of the drive screw when actuated. Thus, a source of transmission of vibration and noise remains with such a system.

Page 4, lines 12, 13, 23, and 25:

The motor mounting plate 38 includes in a preferred embodiment shown, three equidistant downwardly extending pins 50, 52, and 54 which are axially aligned and spaced from the screw jack end 26´ and extend downwardly, as seen in Figs. 1 and 3, and are received by three equally spaced elastomeric members, such as grommets, 60, 62 and 64 mounted in apertures 70, 72, and 74 formed in surface 23 of base 20 as best seen in Fig. 2. Pins 60, 62, and 64 are preferably tapered at an angle of up to about 10°, as seen in Fig 3, to readily fit in the apertures of polymeric grommets 60, 62 and 64 for positioning, aligning, and holding the motor mounting plate 38 in alignment with base 20 with the coupling of end 26´ to the gear box 36 securing the motor assembly in a vertical direction, as seen in Fig. 3, with respect to the base 20. Thus, motor 34 is lockably attached to end 26´ of drive screw 26 and its mounting plate 38 is radially fixed with respect to base 22, such that when actuated, the motor torque is transmitted through drive screw 26 and thrust nut (not shown) and held in position by pins 50, 52, and 51 within grommets 60, 62, and 64 against rotation. The commercially available grommets are typically made of a rubber compound to provide isolation of the motor assembly with respect to base 20 and table legs 14 and 16, thereby greatly reducing the transmission of noise and vibration from the motor to the legs. Although rubber grommets are employed in the embodiment shown, other elastomeric sleeves or grommet-like elements could be employed as long as they receive and locate the pins in base 20 and provide acoustical isolation between the pins and the base.

In an alternative embodiment of the invention as seen in Fig. 4, instead of three equidistant (*i.e.*, 120° spacings) pins, the motor 34 and its plate 38 may include a single pin